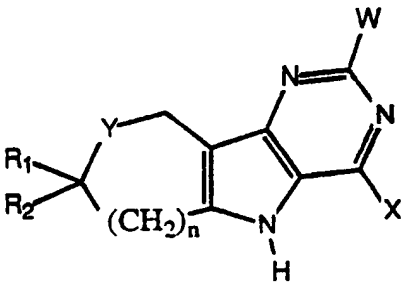


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<p>(54) Title: CERTAIN CYCLOALKYL AND AZACYCLOALKYL PYRROLOPYRIMIDINES; A NEW CLASS OF GABA BRAIN RECEPTOR LIGANDS</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;">  <p>(I)</p> </div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>This invention encompasses compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salts thereof wherein: n is 0, 1 or 2, and R₁, R₂, X, Y and W are variables. These compounds are highly selective agonists, antagonists or inverse agonists for GABA_A brain receptors or prodrugs thereof and are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of anxiety, sleep, and seizure disorders, overdose with benzodiazepine type drugs, and enhancement of alertness.</p>		

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**Certain Cycloalkyl and Azacycloalkyl Pyrrolopyrimidines;
A New Class of GABA Brain Receptor Ligands**

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

10 This invention relates to certain cycloalkyl and azacycloalkyl pyrrolopyrimidines which selectively bind to GABA_A receptors. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds. It further relates to the use of such compounds in treating anxiety, sleep and seizure disorders; and overdoses of benzodiazepine-type
15 drugs, and enhancing alertness. The interaction of pyrrolopyrimidines of the invention with a GABA binding site, the benzodiazepines (BDZ) receptor, is described. This interaction results in the pharmacological activities of these compounds.

20 **Description of the Related Art**

γ -Aminobutyric acid (GABA) is regarded as one of the major inhibitory amino acid transmitters in the mammalian brain. Over 30 years have elapsed since its presence in the brain was demonstrated (Roberts & Frankel, J. Biol. Chem. 187: 55-63, 1950; Udenfriend, J. Biol. Chem. 187: 65-69,
25 1950). Since that time, an enormous amount of effort has been devoted to implicating GABA in the etiology of seizure disorders, sleep, anxiety and cognition (Tallman and Gallager, Ann. Rev. Neuroscience 8: 21-44, 1985). Widely, although unequally, distributed through the mammalian brain, GABA is said to be a transmitter at approximately 30% of the synapses in the
30 brain. In most regions of the brain, GABA is associated with local inhibitory neurons and only in two regions is GABA associated with longer projections. GABA mediates many of its actions through a complex of proteins localized both on cell bodies and nerve endings; these are called GABA_A receptors. Postsynaptic responses to GABA are mediated through alterations in
35 chloride conductance that generally, although not invariably, lead to hyperpolarization of the cell. Recent investigations have indicated that the complex of proteins associated with postsynaptic GABA responses is a major site of action for a number of structurally unrelated compounds capable of modifying postsynaptic responses to GABA. Depending on the mode of
40 interaction, these compounds are capable of producing a spectrum of

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activities (either sedative, anxiolytic, and anticonvulsant, or wakefulness, seizures, and anxiety).

1,4-Benzodiazepines continue to be among the most widely used drugs in the world. Principal among the benzodiazepines marketed are
5 chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, flurazepam, and triazolam. These compounds are widely used as anxiolytics, sedative-hypnotics, muscle relaxants, and anticonvulsants. A number of these compounds are extremely potent drugs; such potency indicates a site of action with a high affinity and specificity for individual receptors. Early electrophysiological studies indicated that a
10 major action of benzodiazepines was enhancement of GABAergic inhibition. The benzodiazepines were capable of enhancing presynaptic inhibition of a monosynaptic ventral root reflex, a GABA-mediated event (Schmidt et al., 1967, Arch. Exp. Path. Pharmacol. 258: 69-82). All subsequent electrophysiological studies (reviewed in Tallman et al. 1980, Science
15 207:274-81, Haefley et al., 1981, Handb. Exptl. Pharmacol. 33:95-102) have generally confirmed this finding, and by the mid-1970s, there was a general consensus among electrophysiologists that the benzodiazepines could enhance the actions of GABA.

With the discovery of the "receptor" for the benzodiazepines and the
20 subsequent definition of the nature of the interaction between GABA and the benzodiazepines, it appears that the behaviorally important interactions of the benzodiazepines with different neurotransmitter systems are due in a large part to the enhanced ability of GABA itself to modify these systems. Each modified system, in turn, may be associated with the expression of a
25 behavior.

Studies on the mechanistic nature of these interactions depended on the demonstration of a high-affinity benzodiazepine binding site (receptor). Such a receptor is present in the CNS of all vertebrates phylogenetically newer than the boney fishes (Squires & Braestrup 1977, Nature 166: 732-34, Mohler & Okada, 1977, Science 198: 854-51, Mohler &
30 Okada, 1977, Br. J. Psychiatry 133: 261-68). By using tritiated diazepam, and a variety of other compounds, it has been demonstrated that these benzodiazepine binding sites fulfill many of the criteria of pharmacological receptors: binding to these sites in vitro is rapid, reversible, stereospecific,
35 and saturable. More importantly, highly significant correlations have been shown between the ability of benzodiazepines to displace diazepam from its binding site and activity in a number of animal behavioral tests predictive of benzodiazepine potency (Braestrup & Squires 1978, Br. J. Psychiatry 133:

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249-60, Mohler & Okada, 1977, Science 198: 854-51. Mohler & Okada, 1977, Br. J. Psychiatry 133: 261-68). The average therapeutic doses of these drugs in man also correlate with receptor potency (Tallman et al. 1980, Science 207: 274-281).

5 In 1978, it became clear that GABA and related analogs could interact at the low affinity (1 μ M) GABA binding site to enhance the binding of benzodiazepines to the clonazepam-sensitive site (Tallman et al. 1978, Nature, 274: 383-85). This enhancement was caused by an increase in the affinity of the benzodiazepine binding site due to occupancy of the GABA site. The data
10 were interpreted to mean that both GABA and benzodiazepine sites were allosterically linked in the membrane as part of a complex of proteins. For a number of GABA analogs, the ability to enhance diazepam binding by 50% of maximum and the ability to inhibit the binding of GABA to brain membranes by 50% could be directly correlated. Enhancement of
15 benzodiazepine binding by GABA agonists is blocked by the GABA receptor antagonist (+) bicuculline; the stereoisomer (-) bicuculline is much less active (Tallman et al., 1978, Nature, 274: 383-85).

Soon after the discovery of high affinity binding sites for the benzodiazepines, it was discovered that a triazolopyridazine could interact
20 with benzodiazepine receptors in a number of regions of the brain in a manner consistent with receptor heterogeneity or negative cooperativity. In these studies, Hill coefficients significantly less than one were observed in a number of brain regions, including cortex, hippocampus, and striatum. In cerebellum, triazolopyridazine interacted with benzodiazepine sites with
25 a Hill coefficient of 1 (Squires et al., 1979, Pharma. Biochem. Behav. 10: 825-30, Klepner et al. 1979, Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav. 11: 457-62). Thus, multiple benzodiazepine receptors were predicted in the cortex, hippocampus, striatum, but not in the cerebellum.

Based on these studies, extensive receptor autoradiographic
30 localization studies were carried out at a light microscopic level. Although receptor heterogeneity has been demonstrated (Young & Kuhar 1980, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 212: 337-46, Young et al., 1981 J. Pharmacol Exp. ther 216: 425-430, Niehoff et al. 1982, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 221: 670-75), no simple correlation between localization of receptor subtypes and the
35 behaviors associated with the region has emerged from the early studies. In addition, in the cerebellum, where one receptor was predicted from binding studies, autoradiography revealed heterogeneity of receptors (Niehoff et al., 1982, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 221: 670-75).

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A physical basis for the differences in drug specificity for the two apparent subtypes of benzodiazepine sites has been demonstrated by Sieghart & Karobath, 1980, *Nature* 286: 285-87. Using gel electrophoresis in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate, the presence of several molecular weight receptors for the benzodiazepines has been reported. The receptors were identified by the covalent incorporation of radioactive flunitrazepam, a benzodiazepine which can covalently label all receptor types. The major labeled bands have molecular weights of 50,000 to 53,000, 55,000, and 57,000 and the triazolopyridazines inhibit labeling of the slightly higher molecular weight forms (53,000, 55,000, 57,000) (Sieghart et al. 1983, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 88: 291-99).

At that time, the possibility was raised that the multiple forms of the receptor represent "isoreceptors" or multiple allelic forms of the receptor (Tallman & Gallager 1985, *Ann. Rev. Neurosci.* 8, 21-44). Although common for enzymes, genetically distinct forms of receptors have not generally been described. As we begin to study receptors using specific radioactive probes and electrophoretic techniques, it is almost certain that isoreceptors will emerge as important in investigations of the etiology of psychiatric disorders in people.

The GABA_A receptor subunits have been cloned from bovine and human cDNA libraries (Schoenfield et al., 1988; Duman et al., 1989). A number of distinct cDNAs were identified as subunits of the GABA_A receptor complex by cloning and expression. These are categorized into α , β , γ , δ , ϵ , and provide a molecular basis for the GABA_A receptor heterogeneity and distinctive regional pharmacology (Shivvers et al., 1980; Levitan et al., 1989). The γ subunit appears to enable drugs like benzodiazepines to modify the GABA responses (Pritchett et al., 1989). The presence of low Hill coefficients in the binding of ligands to the GABA_A receptor indicates unique profiles of subtype specific pharmacological action.

Drugs that interact at the GABA_A receptor can possess a spectrum of pharmacological activities depending on their abilities to modify the actions of GABA. For example, the beta-carbolines were first isolated based upon their ability to inhibit competitively the binding of diazepam to its binding site (Nielsen et al., 1979, *Life Sci.* 25: 679-86). The receptor binding assay is not totally predictive about the biological activity of such compounds; agonists, partial agonists, inverse agonists, and antagonists can inhibit binding. When the beta-carboline structure was determined, it was possible to synthesize a number of analogs and test these compounds behaviorally.

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It was immediately realized that the beta-carbolines could antagonize the actions of diazepam behaviorally (Tenen & Hirsch, 1980, *Nature* 288: 609-10). In addition to this antagonism, beta-carbolines possess intrinsic activity of their own opposite to that of the benzodiazepines; they become known as
5 inverse agonists.

In addition, a number of other specific antagonists of the benzodiazepine receptor were developed based on their ability to inhibit the binding of benzodiazepines. The best studied of these compounds is an imidazodiazepine, (Hunkeler et al., 1981, *Nature* 290: 514-516). This
10 compound is a high affinity competitive inhibitor of benzodiazepine and beta-carboline binding and is capable of blocking the pharmacological actions of both these classes of compounds. By itself, it possesses little intrinsic pharmacological activity in animals and humans (Hunkeler et al., 1981, *Nature* 290: 514-16; Darragh et al., 1983, *Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 14: 569-
15 70). When a radiolabeled form of this compound was studied (Mohler & Richards, 1981, *Nature* 294: 763-65), it was demonstrated that this compound would interact with the same number of sites as the benzodiazepines and beta-carbolines, and that the interactions of these compounds were purely competitive. This compound is the ligand of choice for binding to GABA_A
20 receptors because it does not possess receptor subtype specificity and measures each state of the receptor.

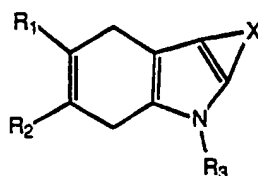
The study of the interactions of a wide variety of compounds similar to the above has led to the categorizing of these compounds. Presently, those compounds possessing activity similar to the benzodiazepines are
25 called agonists. Compounds possessing activity opposite to benzodiazepines are called inverse agonists, and the compounds blocking both types of activity have been termed antagonists. This categorization has been developed to emphasize the fact that a wide variety of compounds can produce a spectrum of pharmacological effects, to indicate that compounds
30 can interact at the same receptor to produce opposite effects, and to indicate that beta-carbolines and antagonists with intrinsic anxiogenic effects are not synonymous. A biochemical test for the pharmacological and behavioral properties of compounds that interact with the benzodiazepine receptor continues to emphasize the interaction with the GABAergic system.
35 In contrast to the benzodiazepines, which show an increase in their affinity due to GABA (Tallman et al., 1978, *Nature* 274: 383-85, Tallman et al., 1980, *Science* 207: 274-81), compounds with antagonist properties show little GABA shift (i.e., change in receptor affinity due to GABA) (Mohler & Richards

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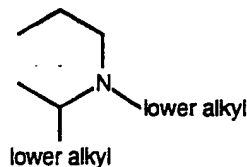
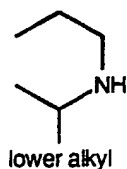
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1981, Nature 294: 763-65), and the inverse agonists actually show a decrease in affinity due to GABA (Braestrup & Nielsen 1981, Nature 294: 472-474). Thus, the GABA shift predicts generally the expected behavioral properties of the compounds.

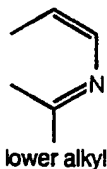
- 5 Various compounds have been prepared as benzodiazepine agonists and antagonists. For Example, U.S. Patents Nos. 3,455,943, 4,435,403, 4,596,808, 4,623,649, and 4,719,210, German Patent No. DE 3,246,932, and Liebigs Ann. Chem. *1986*, 1749 teach assorted benzodiazepine agonists and antagonists and related anti-depressant and central nervous system active
10 compounds. U.S. Patent No. 3,455,943 discloses compounds of the formula:



- wherein R₁ is a member of the group consisting of hydrogen and lower
15 alkoxy; R₂ is a member of the group consisting of hydrogen and lower alkoxy; R₃ is a member of the group consisting of hydrogen and lower alkyl; and X is a divalent radical selected from the group consisting of



and

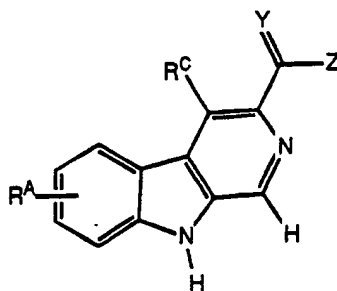


- 20 and the non-toxic acid addition salts thereof.

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U.S. Patent No. 4,435,403 teaches compounds of the formula:



5 wherein

R^C is hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkoxyalkyl of up to 6 C-atoms, cycloalkyl of 3-6 C-atoms, aralkyl of up to 8 C-atoms, or $(CH_2)_nOR^{20}$

wherein R^{20} is alkyl of up to 6 C-atoms, cycloalkyl of 3-6 C-atoms or aralkyl of up to 8 C-atoms and n is an integer of 1 to 3;

10 Y is oxygen, two hydrogen atoms or NOR^1 ,

wherein R^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl or aralkyl of up to 6 C-atoms, COR^2 , wherein R^2 is lower alkyl of up to 6 C-atoms,

or Y is $CHCOOR^3$, wherein R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl
or Y is NNR^4R^5 ,

15 wherein R^4 and R^5 can be the same or different and each is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C₆-10-aryl, C₇-10-aralkyl or $CONR^6R^7$,

wherein R^6 and R^7 can be the same or different and each is hydrogen or lower alkyl or R^4 and R^5 together with the connecting N-atom, form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally may also
20 contain an O-atom or up to 3 N-atoms and which optionally may be substituted by a lower alkyl group;

Z is hydrogen, or alkoxy or aralkoxy each of up to 10 C-atoms and each optionally substituted by hydroxy, or Z is alkyl of up to 6 C-atoms, C₆-10-aryl or C₇-10-aralkyl each of which may optionally be substituted by a
25 $COOR^8$ or a $CONR^9R^{10}$ group,

wherein R^8 is alkyl of up to 6 C-atoms, and R^9 and R^{10} can be the same or different and each is hydrogen or alkyl of up to 6 C-atoms; or Z is NR^9R^{10} , wherein R^9 and R^{10} are as defined above;

or Z is $NR^{11}CHR^{12}R^{13}$,

30 wherein R^{11} and R^{12} each is hydrogen or together form a N=C double bond,

wherein R^{13} is C₁-10-alkyl or $NR^{14}R^{15}$.

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wherein R^{14} and R^{15} are the same or different and each is hydrogen, OH or alkyl or alkoxy each of up to 6 C-atoms,

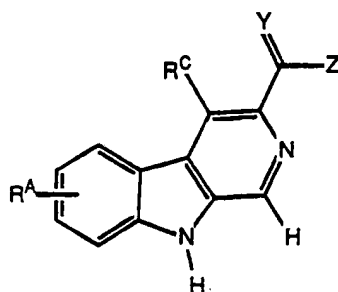
or wherein R^{12} and R^{13} together are oxygen, in which case, R^{11} is hydrogen;

5 or Z is COOR^2 wherein R^2 is as defined above;

or Y and Z, together with the connecting C-atom, may form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which contains an O-atom, adjoining O- and N-atoms or up to a 4 N atoms and which optionally may be substituted by a lower alkyl group, hydroxy or oxo.

10

U.S. Patent No. 4,596,808 discloses compounds of the formula:



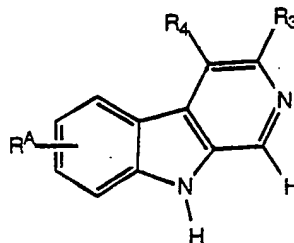
15 wherein

R^A is H, F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CH_3 , CF_3 , SCH_3 , $\text{NR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}$ or NHCOR^{16} ,

wherein R^{16} or R^{17} are the same or different and each is hydrogen or alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl each of up to 6 C-atoms, aralkyl or cycloalkyl each of up to 10 C-atoms.

20 or wherein R^{16} and R^{17} together form a saturated or unsaturated 3-7 membered heterocyclic ring.

U.S. Patent No. 4,623,649 teaches compounds of the formula:



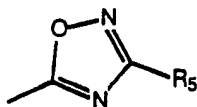
25

wherein

R^3 is an oxadiazolyl residue of the formula

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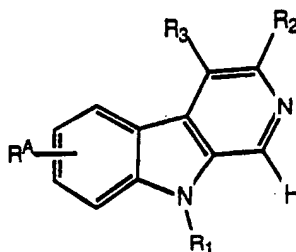


wherein R^5 stands for lower alkyl of up to 3 carbon atoms or an ester
 5 $-CO_2R^6$

with R^6 being hydrogen or lower alkyl of up to 3 carbon atoms.
 R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl of up to 3 carbon atoms, or CH_2OR^9
 wherein R^9 is lower alkyl of up to 3 carbon atoms.

10 R^A is phenyl or a hydrocarbon residue containing 2-10 carbon atoms
 which can be cyclic or acyclic, saturated or unsaturated, branched or
 unbranched, and which can optionally be substituted by oxo, formyl
 OH, O-alkyl of up to 3 carbon atoms or phenyl, and wherein in a cyclic
 hydrocarbon residue, a CH_2 -group can be replaced by oxygen.

15 U.S. Patent No. 4,719,210 discloses compounds of the formula:



wherein

20 R^1 is hydrogen or a protecting group.

R^2 is $-CH=CR^4$ or $-C=CR^4$.

R^4 is hydrogen or halogen.

R^3 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxyalkyl.

25 R^A is, *inter alia*, hydrogen, OR^7 , lower alkyl, which optionally is
 substituted with aryl, lower alkoxy or NR^5R^6 .

R^5 and R^6 can be the same or different and in each case is hydrogen,
 lower alkyl or together with the nitrogen atom a 5-6 member ring, which
 can contain another heteroatom.

30 R^7 is lower alkyl, optionally substituted aryl or aralkyl, and
 each compound can contain one or more R^A radicals which are not
 hydrogen.

These compounds differ from the compounds of the present
 invention. These U.S. Patents teach carbocyclic compounds having

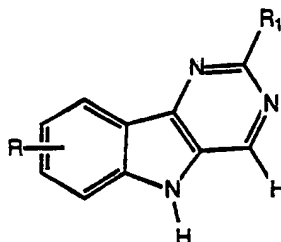
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pyridine or piperidine rings but lacking the pyrimidine ring present in the compounds of the present invention.

German Patent No. DE 3,246,932 discloses compounds of the formula:

5

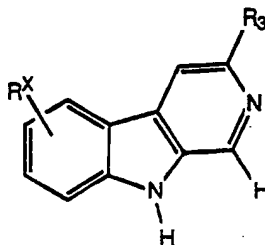


wherein

10 R = halo, NO₂, CO₂H, modified CO₂H, R²O, R²S(O)_n; n = 0-2; and R¹ = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, CO₂H, amino R²O, R²S(O)_n.

Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1986, 1749-1764 teaches compounds of the formula:

15

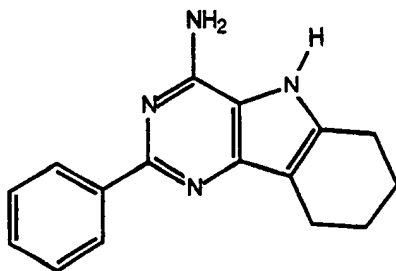


Where R^X is hydrogen, methyl, benzyloxy, or methoxy, and R³ is carboethoxy.

20 These compounds differ from the compounds of the present invention. These compounds are not tetrahydroindoles or tetrahydropyridopyrroles and also lack the various ring substituents of the compounds of the present invention.

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J. Org. Chem. 45: 3827-31 (1980) discloses the synthesis of a compound of the formula:



5

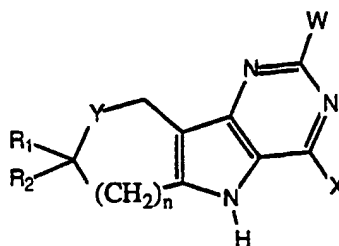
but fails to disclose any pharmaceutical activity for the compound.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides novel compounds of Formula I which interact with a GABA_A binding site, the benzodiazepine receptor.

The invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds of Formula I. The invention also provides compounds useful in enhancing alertness, treatment of seizure, anxiety, and sleep disorders, and treatment of benzodiazepine overdoses. Accordingly, a broad embodiment of the invention is directed to compounds of Formula I:



I

and pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salts thereof wherein:

15 n is 0, 1 or 2;

 R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

 hydrogen or straight chain or branched lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

20

 X is hydrogen or hydroxy;

 W is

 phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl;

25

 phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

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Y is

N-R₃ where R₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

aminoalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or mono or dialkyl aminoalkyl where each alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl);

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl) each of which is monosubstituted with halogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-COR₄ or -SO₂R₄ where R₄ is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenylalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenylalkoxy where the alkoxy is a straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

C=O, CR₆OR₅, CR₆COR₅, CR₆CO₂R₅, CR₆OCOR₅, and CR₅R₆, where

R₅ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, and R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

CR₆CONR₇R₈ or CR₆(CH₂)_nNR₇R₈ where n is 0, 1, or 2, and

R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

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R₈ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

NR₇R₈ is morpholyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or N-alkyl piperazyl;

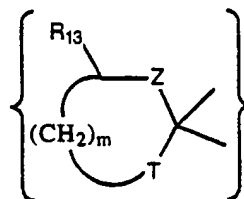
CR₆NR₉CO₂R₁₀ where

R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₉ and R₁₀ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-CR₆C(OH)R₁₁R₁₂ where R₁₁ and R₁₂ are the same or different and represent straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, and R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

a group of the formula:



where m is 0, 1, or 2

R₁₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

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Z is

5 methylene, oxygen, NR_{14} or CHCONR_{14} where R_{14} is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

T is methylene or oxygen.

10

These compounds are highly selective agonists, antagonists or inverse agonists for GABA_A brain receptors or prodrugs thereof and are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of anxiety, sleep, and seizure disorders, overdose with benzodiazepine drugs, and enhancement of memory.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

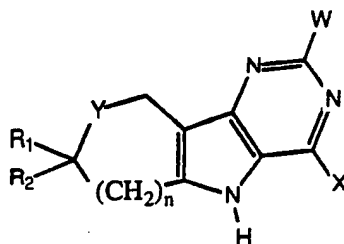
Figures 1A-L show representative cycloalkyl and azacycloalkyl pyrrol pyrimidines of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The novel compounds encompassed by the instant invention can be described by the following general formula I:



I

and pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salts thereof wherein:

n is 0, 1 or 2;

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

hydrogen or straight chain or branched lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

X is hydrogen or hydroxy;

W is

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl;

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

Y is

N-R₃ where R₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

aminoalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or mono or

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dialkyl aminoalkyl where each alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

1-indanyl, 4-(thi)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl);

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl) each of which is monosubstituted with halogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-COR₄ or -SO₂R₄ where R₄ is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenylalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenylalkoxy where the alkoxy is a straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

C=O, CR₆OR₅, CR₆COR₅, CR₆CO₂R₅, CR₆OCOR₅, and CR₅R₆, where R₅ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

CR₆CONR₇R₈ or CR₆(CH₂)_nNR₇R₈ where n is 0, 1, or 2, and R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and R₈ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or NR₇R₈ is morpholyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or N-alkyl piperazyl;

CR₆NR₉CO₂R₁₀ where

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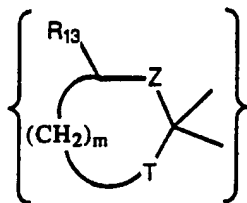
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R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₉ and R₁₀ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-CR₆C(OH)R₁₁R₁₂ where R₁₁ and R₁₂ are the same or different and represent straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, and R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

a group of the formula:



where m is 0, 1, or 2

R₁₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl, where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

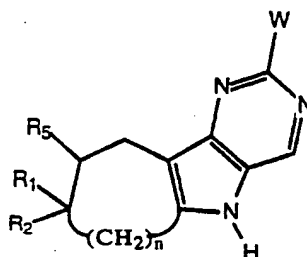
Z is

methylene, oxygen, NR₁₄ or CHCONR₁₄ where R₁₄ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

T is methylene or oxygen.

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The present invention also encompasses compounds of general formula II:



II

wherein:

n is 0, 1 or 2;

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

hydrogen or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

R₅ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

W is

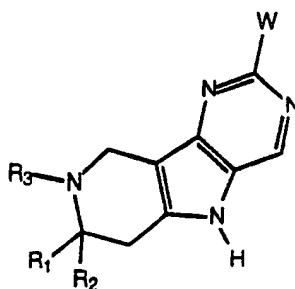
phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl; or

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms.

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The present invention also encompasses compounds of general formula III:



III

5

where

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

hydrogen or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

10

W is

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl; or

15

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

20

R₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

25

aminoalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or mono or dialkyl aminoalkyl where each alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

30

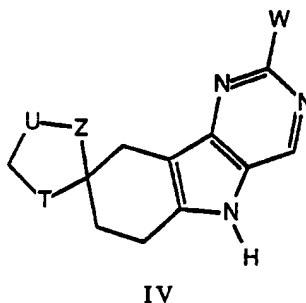
1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl);

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1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl) each of which is monosubstituted with halogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

-COR₄ or -SO₂R₄ where R₄ is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenylalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenylalkoxy where the alkoxy is a straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms.

The present invention also encompasses compounds of general formula IV:



where

W is

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl;

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

Z is

methylene, oxygen, NR₁₄ or CHCONR₁₄ where R₁₄ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

T is methylene or oxygen; and

U is methylene or carbonyl.

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Non-toxic pharmaceutical salts include salts of acids such as hydrochloric, phosphoric, hydr bromic, sulfuric, sulfinic, formic, toluene sulfonic, hydroiodic, acetic and the like. Those skilled in the art will recognize a wide variety of non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts.

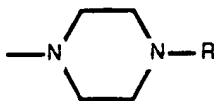
Representative compounds of the present invention, which are encompassed by Formula I, include, but are not limited to the compounds in Figure I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

By lower alkyl in the present invention is meant straight or branched chain alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms, such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, and 3-methylpentyl.

By lower alkoxy in the present invention is meant straight or branched chain alkoxy groups having 1-6 carbon atoms, such as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentoxy, 2-pentyl, isopentoxy, neopentoxy, hexoxy, 2-hexoxy, 3-hexoxy, and 3-methylpentoxy.

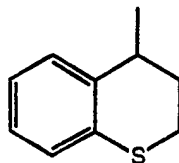
By halogen in the present invention is meant fluorine, bromine, chlorine, and iodine.

By N-alkylpiperazyl in the invention is meant radicals of the formula:



where R is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl as defined above.

By 4-(thio)chromanyl is meant a radical of the formula:



The pharmaceutical utility of compounds of this invention are indicated by the following assay for GABA_A receptor activity.

Assays are carried out as described in Thomas and Tallman (J. Bio. Chem. 156: 9838-9842, J. Neurosci. 3:433-440, 1983). Rat cortical tissue is dissected and homogenized in 25 volumes (w/v) of 0.05 M Tris HCl buffer (pH 7.4 at 4°C). The tissue homogenate is centrifuged in the cold (4°C) at

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20,000 x g for 20'. The supernatant is decanted and the pellet is rehomogenized in the same volume of buffer and again centrifuged at 20,000 x g. The supernatant is decanted and the pellet is frozen at -20 C overnight. The pellet is then thawed and rehomogenized in 25 volume
5 (original wt/vol) of buffer and the procedure is carried out twice. The pellet is finally resuspended in 50 volumes (w/vol of 0.05 M Tris HCl buffer (pH 7.4 at 40°C).

Incubations contain 100 µl of tissue homogenate, 100 µl of radioligand 0.5 nM (³H-RO15-1788 [³H-Flumazenil] specific activity 80
10 Ci/mmol), drug or blocker and buffer to a total volume of 500 µl. Incubations are carried for 30 min at 40°C then are rapidly filtered through GFB filters to separate free and bound ligand. Filters are washed twice with fresh 0.05 M Tris HCl buffer (pH 7.4 at 40°C) and counted in a liquid scintillation counter. 1.0 µM diazepam is added to some tubes to determine
15 nonspecific binding. Data are collected in triplicate determinations, averaged and % inhibition of total specific binding is calculated. Total Specific Binding = Total - Nonspecific. In some cases, the amounts of unlabeled drugs is varied and total displacement curves of binding are carried out. Data are converted to a form for the calculation of IC₅₀ and Hill
20 Coefficient (nH).

Data for the compounds of this invention are listed in Table I.

TABLE I

25	<u>Compound Number</u> ¹	<u>IC₅₀(nM)</u>
	1	0.100
	2	0.110
30	3	1.00
	5	0.100
	7	0.039
	9	0.018
	10	0.009
35	11	0.050
	12	0.025
	15	0.050
	26	0.400
40	32	0.013

¹Compound numbers relate to compounds shown in Figure I.

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Compounds 7, 9, 10, 12 and 32 are particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention because of their potency in binding to the GABA_A receptor.

The compounds of general formula I may be administered orally, 5 topically, parenterally, by inhalation or spray or rectally in dosage unit formulations containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection or infusion techniques. In addition, there is provided 10 a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of general formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. One or more compounds of general formula I may be present in association with one or more non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents and/or adjuvants and if desired other active ingredients. The pharmaceutical compositions 15 containing compounds of general formula I may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsion, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs.

Compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any 20 method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the 25 active ingredient in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. These excipients may be for example, inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example, corn starch, or alginic 30 acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay 35 material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent.

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for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as s f t
gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil
medium, for example peanut oil, liquid paraffin or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions contain the active materials in admixture with
5 excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such
excipients are suspending agents, for example sodium
carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydropropylmethylcellulose,
sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia;
dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally-occurring phosphatide, for
10 example, lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty
acids, for example polyoxyethylene stearate, or condensation products of
ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example
heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide
with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as
15 polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene
oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for
example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may
also contain one or more preservatives, for example ethyl, or n-propyl p-
hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring
20 agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose or saccharin.

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active
ingredients in a vegetable oil, for example arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil
or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oily
suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard
25 paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above,
and flavoring agents may be added to provide palatable oral preparations.
These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant
such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an
30 aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredient
in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one
or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and
suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above.
Additional excipients, for example sweetening, flavoring and coloring
35 agents, may also be present.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the
form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for
example olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, for example liquid paraffin

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or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally-occurring gums, for example gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example soy bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol, anhydrides, for example sorbitan monoleate, and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monoleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening and flavoring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, for example glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a demulcent, a preservative and flavoring and coloring agents. The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to the known art using those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents which have been mentioned above. The sterile injectable preparation may also be sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parentally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono-or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

The compounds of general formula I may also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration of the drug. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

Compounds of general formula I may be administered parenterally in a sterile medium. The drug, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can either be suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. Advantageously, adjuvants such as local anaesthetics, preservatives and buffering agents can be dissolved in the vehicle.

Dosage levels of the order of from about 0.1 mg to about 140 mg per kilogram of body weight per day are useful in the treatment of the above-indicated conditions (about 0.5 mg to about 7 g per patient per day). The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier

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materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. Dosage unit forms will generally contain between from about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient.

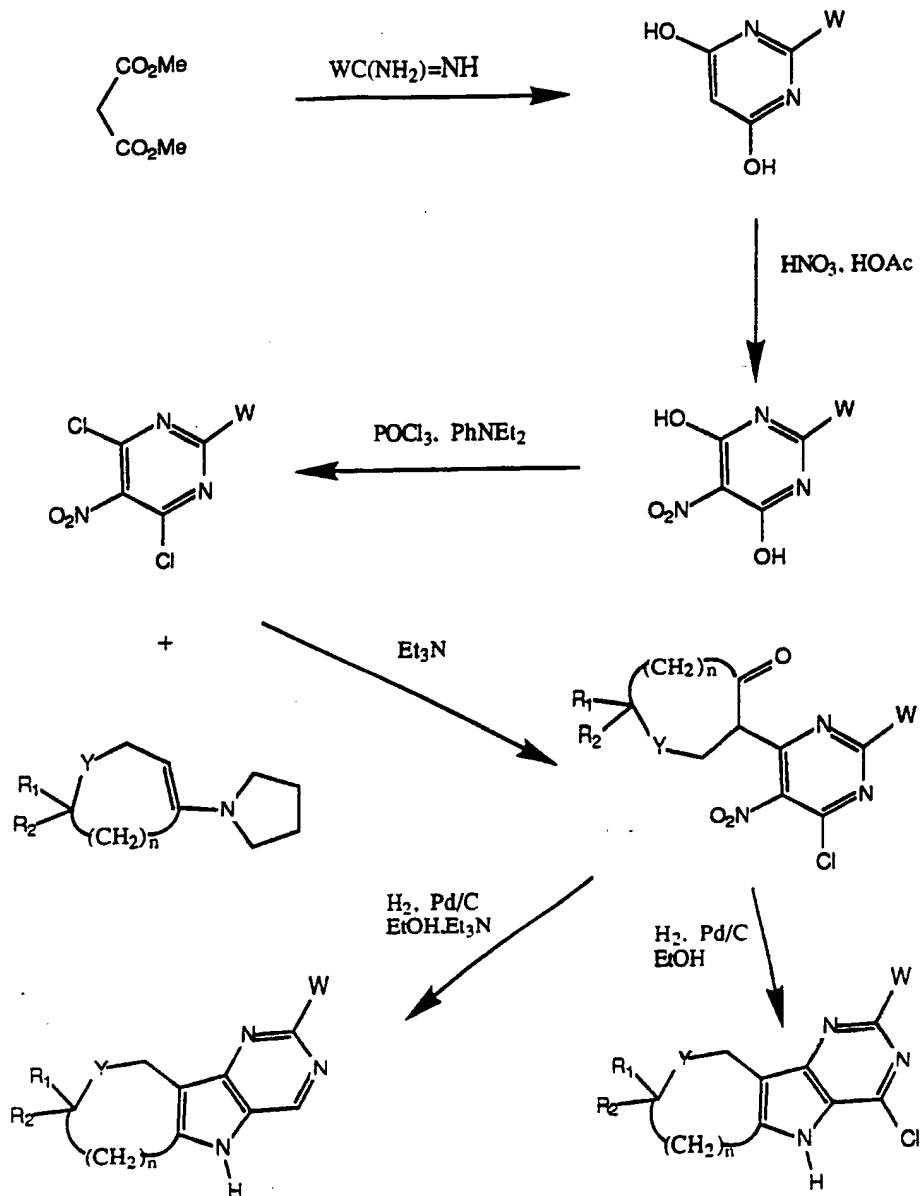
5 It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion, drug combination and the severity of the particular disease
10 undergoing therapy.

 An illustration of the preparation of compounds of the present invention is given in Scheme I. Those having skill in the art will recognize that the starting materials may be varied and additional steps
15 employed to produce compounds encompassed by the present invention, as demonstrated by the following examples.

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Scheme I



5 where:

n is 0, 1 or 2;

R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and represent
 hydrogen or straight chain or branched lower alkyl having 1-
 6 carbon atoms;

10

X is hydrogen or hydroxy:

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W is

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl;

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

Y is

N-R₃ where R₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

aminoalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or mono or dialkyl aminoalkyl where each alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl);

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl) each of which is monosubstituted with halogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-COR₄ or -SO₂R₄ where R₄ is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenylalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenylalkoxy where the alkoxy is a straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

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$C=O$, CR_6OR_5 , CR_6COR_5 , $CR_6CO_2R_5$, CR_6OCOR_5 , and CR_5R_6 , where

R_5 is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R_6 is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

$CR_6CONR_7R_8$ or $CR_6(CH_2)_nNR_7R_8$ where n is 0, 1, or 2, and

R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and represent hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R_8 is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

NR_7R_8 is morpholyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or N-alkyl piperazyl;

$CR_6NR_9CO_2R_{10}$ where

R_6 is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

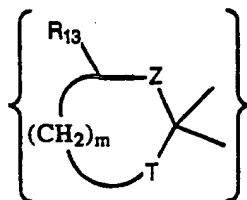
R_9 and R_{10} are the same or different and represent hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

$-CR_6C(OH)R_{11}R_{12}$ where R_{11} and R_{12} are the same or different and represent straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, and R_6 is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

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a group of the formula:



5

where m is 0, 1, or 2;

R₁₃ is

10

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

Z is

15

methylene, oxygen, NR₁₄ or CHCONR₁₄ where R₁₄ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

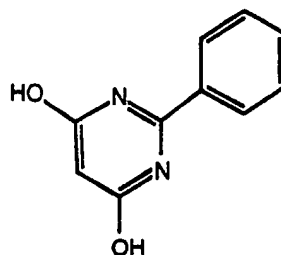
T is methylene or oxygen.

20

The invention is illustrated further by the following examples which are not to be construed as limiting the invention in scope or spirit to the specific procedures and compounds described in them.

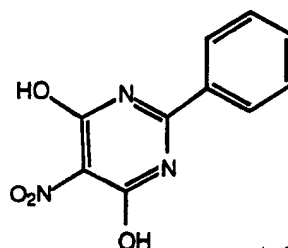
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EXAMPLE I

- 5 A mixture of benzamidine (7.42 g) and dimethyl malonate (8.09 g) in dry dimethyl sulfoxide (7 mL) was allowed to stand at room temperature for 24 hours. The precipitated product was collected and washed with water and ether to afford 2-Phenyl-4,6-dihydroxy-pyrimidine as a white solid.

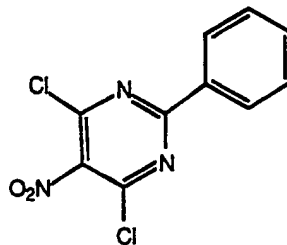
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EXAMPLE II

- 15 To a suspension of 2-Phenyl-4,6-dihydroxy-pyrimidine (12 g) in 35 mL of acetic acid is added 12 mL of 90% nitric acid and the mixture is heated at 50°C for 45 min. The reaction mixture is diluted with 150 mL of water and the product is collected, washed with water and ethanol and oven dried to afford 2-Phenyl-5-nitro-4,6-dihydroxy-pyrimidine as a pink solid.

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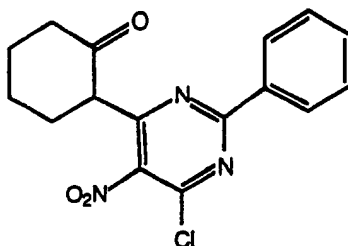
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Example III

- 5 A mixture of 2-Phenyl-5-nitro-4,6-dihydroxy-pyrimidine (10 g), diethylaniline (6 g) and phosphorus oxychloride (100 mL) was heated at reflux for 40 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between 50% ether in ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was
- 10 removed *in vacuo*. The residue was filtered through silica gel with ether/methylene chloride as the eluent to afford 2-Phenyl-5-nitro-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine as a yellow solid.

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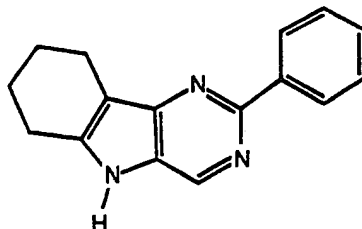
Example IV



5 A mixture of cyclohexanone (98 mg) and pyrrolidine (71 mg) and 4A molecular sieves (500 mg) in 1 mL of benzene is allowed to stand at room temperature until enamine formation was complete (ca. 16 h). The resulting solution of enamine was cannulated into a solution of 2-Phenyl-5-nitro-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine (270 mg) and diisopropylethyl-amine (129 mg) in 5 mL of methylene chloride. After 30 min at room temperature the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and treated with 3 mL of 3N HCl and 3 mL of ethanol. The reaction mixture was concentrated again and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 20% ethyl acetate/hexane as the eluent to afford 2-[4-(2-Phenyl-5-nitro-6-chloro-pyrimidinyl)]-cyclohexan-1-one as a white solid.

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Example V

5

(Compound 1)

A mixture of 2-[4-(2-Phenyl-5-nitro-6-chloro-pyrimidinyl)]-cyclohexan-1-one (280 mg), triethylamine (300 mg) and 10% Pd/C catalyst (25 mg) in 10 mL of ethanol was hydrogenated under 1 atmosphere of hydrogen at room temperature for 16 h. After filtration through celite the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 50% ethyl acetate /hexane as the eluent to afford 2-Phenyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine melting at 197-198°C (Compound 1) after trituration with hexane/ether.

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EXAMPLE VI

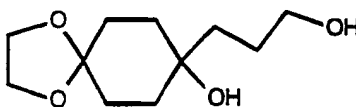
The following compounds were prepared essentially according to the procedure described in Example V:

- 5 a) 2-Phenyl-cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine
Compound 2).
- 10 b) 2-Phenyl-cyclohept(g)-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-5H-pyrimidine
Compound 3), m.p. 201-203°C.
- c) 2-Phenyl-8-methoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-
pyrimidine (Compound 4), m.p. 172-173°C.
- 15 d) 2-Phenyl-8-benzyloxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-
pyrimidine (Compound 5), m.p. 153-155°C.
- e) 2-Phenyl-8-n-propyloxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-
pyrimidine (Compound 6), m.p. 185-188°C.
- 20 f) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-
pyrimidine (Compound 7), m.p. 180-182°C.
- g) 2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-
25 pyrimidine (Compound 8), m.p. 247-249 °C.
- h) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-
pyrimidine (Compound 9), m.p. 231-232 °C.
- 30 i) 2-(2-Thienyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine
(Compound 10), m.p. 235-237 °C.

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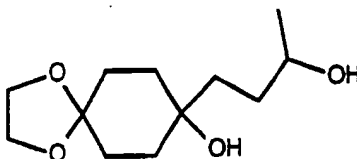
Example VII

5 To a mixture of 4-bromo-1-butene (1.0 g) and magnesium turnings (1.77 g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added a crystal of iodine and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until complete reaction had occurred. To this mixture was added 1,4-cyclohexanedione monoethylene ketal (780 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) at 0°C. After 1 h at 0°C and 1 h at
10 room temperature the reaction mixture was diluted with ammonium chloride solution and the product was extracted with ether. After drying over magnesium sulfate the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography with 25% ethyl acetate/hexane as the eluent to afford 4-(3-Butenyl)-4-hydroxy-cyclohexanone ethylene ketal
15 as an oil.

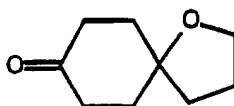
Example VIII

20 A mixture of 4-(3-Butenyl)-4-hydroxy-cyclohexanone ethylene ketal (1.8 g) in methanol (40 mL) was ozonized at -70°C until a persistent blue color was obtained. The ozonide was decomposed with excess sodium borohydride at -60°C. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and the
25 residue was partitioned between brine and ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was extracted several more times with ethyl acetate and the combined organic extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography with ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford 4-(3-Hydroxypropyl)-4-hydroxy-
30 cyclohexanone ethylene ketal as an oil.

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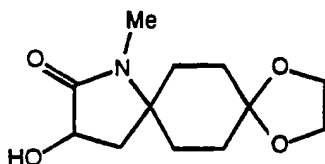
Example IX

- 5 Air was bubbled into a solution of cuprous chloride (30 mg) and palladium dichloride (5 mg) in dimethylformamide (7.5 mL) and water (3 mL) for 2 h. 4-(3-Butenyl)-4-hydroxy-cyclohexanone ethylene ketal (300 mg) was added and the reaction was continued for 36 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and the product was extracted with
- 10 methylene chloride. After drying over magnesium sulfate the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethanol and treated with excess sodium borohydride. After 2 h at room temperature the reaction was worked up as before and the residue was subjected to flash
- 15 chromatography with ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford 4-(3-Hydroxybutyl)-4-hydroxy-cyclohexanone ethylene ketal as an oil.

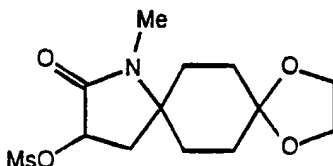
Example X

- 20 A mixture of 4-(3-Hydroxypropyl)-4-hydroxy-cyclohexanone ethylene ketal (1.4 g) and diisopropylethylamine (3.37 mL) in methylene chloride (100 mL) at -78°C was treated with triflic anhydride (1.64 mL). After 30 min the reaction mixture was washed with water, the solvent was
- 25 dried over magnesium sulfate and removed in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in 30 mL of tetrahydrofuran and 15 mL of 3% HCl. After 5 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was diluted with water and the product was extracted with ether. After drying over magnesium sulfate the solvent was removed in vacuo to afford 1-Oxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-one as an oil.

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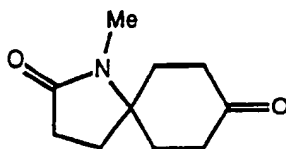
Example XI

5 A mixture of Cyclohexane-1,4-dione monoethylene ketal (2.0 g), N-Methyl-hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.079g), sodium bicarbonate (1.09 g) and ethanol (20 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The ethanol was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was taken up in 30 mL of toluene. After filtration, ethyl acrylate (2.2 g) was added to the filtrate and
10 the resulting mixture was heated for 4 h at 100°C. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting isoxazolo derivative was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel with 50% ethyl acetate/hexane as the eluent. This material was hydrogenated at 45 psi in 50 ml of acetic acid over 10%
15 palladium on carbon catalyst (400 mg) at room temperature for 16 h. After filtration and removal of solvent the residue was purified by filtration through silica gel with ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford 3-Hydroxy-1-methyl-1-azaspiro[4.5]-decane-2,8-dione ethylene ketal as an oil.

Example XII

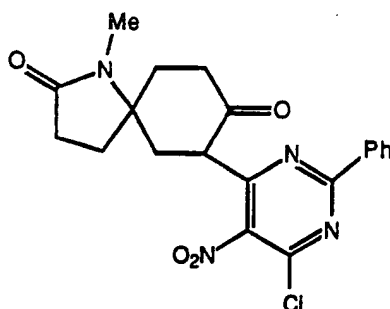
20 To a mixture of 3-Hydroxy-1-methyl-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione ethylene ketal (1.0 g), triethylamine (1.73 mL) and methylene chloride (10 mL) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (950 mg) dissolved in methylene chloride (5 mL) in a dropwise fashion at 0°C. After 30 min the reaction mixture was washed with water, the organic layer dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was
25 filtered through silica gel with ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford 3-Mesyloxy-1-methyl-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione ethylene ketal as an oil.
30

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Example XIII

- 5 A mixture of 3-Mesyloxy-1-methyl-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione ethylene ketal (1.28 g), sodium iodide (1.8 g) and acetone (20 mL) was refluxed with stirring for 90 min. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in methylene chloride and washed with water. After drying over magnesium sulfate the solvent was removed *in vacuo*.
- 10 The residue was dissolved in toluene (20 mL) and treated with tri-*n*-butyltin hydride (1.75 g) and AIBN (20 mg) and the resulting mixture was heated at 110°C for 1 h. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate as the eluent. The resulting product was stirred with a mixture of water (5 mL), 3N HCl (1.5 mL)
- 15 and acetic acid (2 mL) for 16 h. The resulting product was extracted 3 times with methylene chloride, washed with sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford 1-Methyl-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione as an oil.

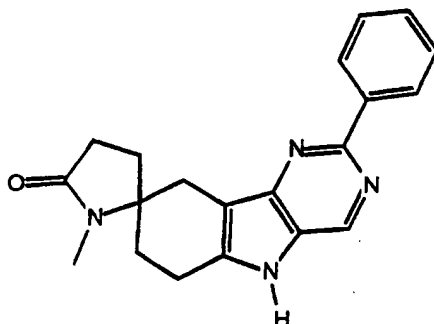
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Example XIV

- 5 A mixture of 1-Methyl-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione (100 mg) and pyrrolidine (43 mg) and 4A molecular sieves (500 mg) in 1 mL of benzene is allowed to stand at room temperature until enamine formation was complete (ca. 16 h). The resulting solution of enamine was cannulated into a solution of 2-Phenyl-5-nitro-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine (162 mg) and
- 10 diisopropylethyl-amine (78 mg) in 3 mL of methylene chloride. After 3 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was treated with 2 mL of 3N HCl and 3 mL of water and stirring was continued for 20 min. The organic layer was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with
- 15 ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford 1-Methyl-7-[4-(2-phenyl-5-nitro-6-chloro-pyrimidinyl)]-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione as a white solid.

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Example XV

(Compound 11)

5

A mixture of 1-Methyl-7-[4-(2-phenyl-5-nitro-6-chloro-pyrimidinyl)]-1-azaspiro[4.5]decane-2,8-dione (92 mg), triethylamine (60 mg) and 10% Pd/C catalyst (15 mg) in 5 mL of isopropanol and 1 mL of ethyl acetate was hydrogenated under 1 atmosphere of hydrogen at room temperature for 16 h. After filtration through celite the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 2.5% methanol in ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford 1'-Methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one] (Compound 11), m.p. 310-315°C after trituration with hexane/ether.

15

EXAMPLE XVI

The following compounds were prepared essentially according to the procedure described in Example XV:

20

a) 2'-Phenyl-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1.3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 12), m.p. 192-193°C.

25

b) 2'-Phenyl-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 13), m.p. 199-202°C.

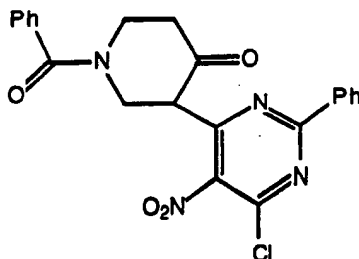
c) 2'-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1.3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 14), m.p. 197-199°C.

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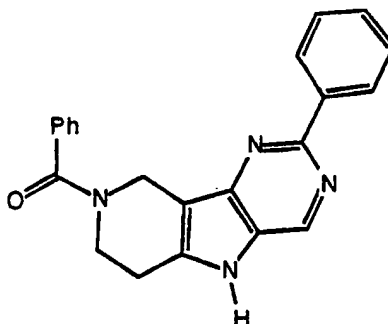
- d) 2'-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 15), m.p. 90-93°C.
- e) 2'-(2-Fluorophenyl)-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 16), m.p. 208-210°C.
- f) 2'-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 17), m.p. 108-109°C.
- g) 5-Methyl-2'-phenyl-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 18).
- h) 1'-Methyl-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one] (Compound 19), m.p. >260°C.
- i) 1'-Methyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one] (Compound 20), m.p. 340-343°C.
- j) 2'-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 21), m.p. 218-220°C.
- k) 2'-(3-Fluorophenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 22), m.p. 214-216°C.
- l) 1'-Methyl-2-thienyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one] (Compound 23), m.p. 335°C(dec).
- m) 1'-Benzyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one] (Compound 24), m.p. 296-298°C.

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Example XVII

5 A mixture of 1-Benzoyl-piperidin-4-one (244 mg) and pyrrolidine (85 mg) and 4A molecular sieves (500 mg) in 2 mL of benzene is allowed to stand at room temperature until enamine formation was complete (ca. 24 h). The resulting solution of enamine was cannulated into a solution of 2-Phenyl-5-nitro-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine(325 mg) and triethyl-amine (200 mg) in 4 mL
10 of chloroform. After 30 min at room temperature the reaction mixture was treated with 4 mL of 2N HCl and stirring was continued for 20 min. The organic layer was separated and dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 30% ethyl acetate in hexane as the
15 eluent to afford 1-Benzoyl-3-[4-(2-phenyl-5-nitro-6-chloro-pyrimidinyl)]-piperidin-4-one as a white solid.

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Example XVIII

(Compound 25)

5
10
15
A mixture of 1-Benzoyl-3-[4-(2-phenyl-5-nitro-6-chloropyrimidinyl)]-piperidin-4-one (100 mg), triethylamine (100 mg) and 10% Pd/C catalyst (100 mg) in 6 mL of ethanol was hydrogenated under 1 atmosphere of hydrogen at room temperature for 5 h. After filtration through celite the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 30% ethyl acetate in hexane as the eluent to afford 8-Benzoyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole (Compound 25), m.p. 264-266°C after trituration with ether.

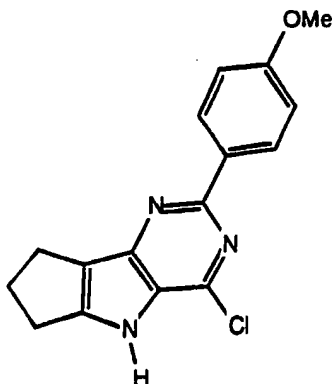
EXAMPLE XIX

20 The following compounds were prepared essentially according to the procedure described in Example XVIII:

- a) 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrano[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole (Compound 26).
- 25 b) 8-Carboethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole (Compound 27).

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Example XX

(Compound 28)

5

A mixture of 2-[4-(2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-nitro-6-chloropyrimidinyl)]-cyclopentan-1-one (200 mg) and 10% Pd/C catalyst (100 mg) in 10 mL of ethanol was hydrogenated under 1 atmosphere of hydrogen at room temperature for 2 h. After filtration through celite the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 20% ethyl acetate in hexane as the eluent to afford 4-Chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine (Compound 28) as a white solid.

15

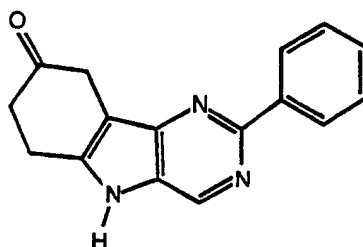
EXAMPLE XXI

The following compound was prepared essentially according to the procedure described in Example XX:

20

- a) 8-Carboethoxy-4-chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole (Compound 29).

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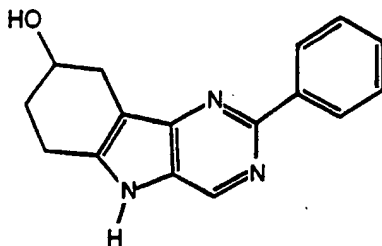
Example XXII

5

(Compound 30)

A mixture of 2'-Phenyl-6',7',8',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'(5H)-indolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine] (200 mg), 3N sulfuric acid (1.5 mL) and methanol (1.5 mL) was kept at room temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was neutralized with 2N ammonium hydroxide and the product was extracted with methylene chloride. After drying over magnesium sulfate, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was crystallized from ether/hexane to afford 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetra-hydro-8H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidin-8-one (Compound 30) melting at 246-247°C.

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Example XXIII

(Compound 31)

5 To a mixture of 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-8H-indolo[3,2-d]-
pyrimidin-8-one (200 mg) and dry tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added
lithium aluminum hydride (100 mg) in one portion. After 1 h at room
10 temperature the reaction was quenched with 1N NaOH, the reaction was
filtered through celite and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the
residue was subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel with 10%
methanol in methylene chloride as the eluent to afford 8-Hydroxy-2-
phenyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 31)
15 melting at 211-212°C.

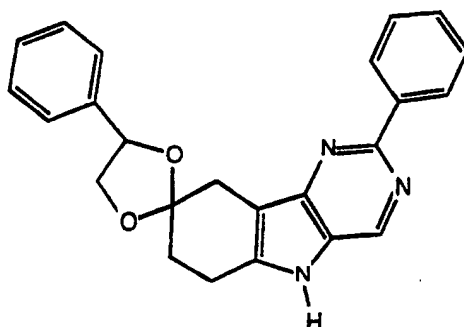
-50-

Example XXIV

The following compounds were prepared essentially according to the procedure described in Example XV:

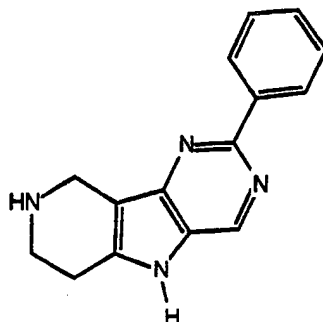
- 5
- a) 8-Benzyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4.3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 32), m.p. 264-265°C.
- 10
- b) 8-Benzyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4.3-b]-pyrimidino[4.5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 33).
- c) 8-Benzyl-2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4.3-b]-pyrimidino[4.5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 34).
- 15
- d) 8-Methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4.3-b]-pyrimidino[4.5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 35), m.p. 212-213 °C.
- 20
- e) 1'-Methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine] (Compound 36), m.p. 187-190°C.
- f) 4-Chloro-8-methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4.3-b]-pyrimidino[4.5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 37), m.p. 218-25 220 °C.

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Example XXV

- 5 A mixture of 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-8H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidin-8-one (100 mg), trifluoroacetic acid (15 mg) and 1-Phenyl-1,2-ethanediol (53 mg) in benzene (10 mL) was refluxed for 10 h in a Dean-Stark apparatus. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography to afford 2-Phenyl-2'-phenyl-6',7',8',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'(5H)-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 38) as an amorphous solid.
- 10

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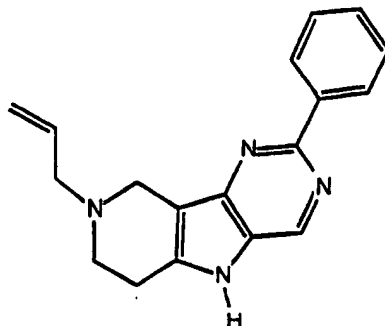
Example XXVI

(Compound 39)

5

A mixture of 8-Benzoyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole (180 mg), 50% sodium hydroxide (1mL) and ethanol (1 mL) was refluxed with stirring for 4 h. The reaction mixture was
10 neutralized with dilute HCl and the product was extracted into chloroform. After drying over magnesium sulfate the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was treated with HCl in isopropanol to afford 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 39), m.p. 284-287°C.

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Example XXVII

(Compound 40)

5

A mixture of O^{C} (46 mg), potassium carbonate (100mg), allyl bromide (18uL) and dimethyl formamide (3 mL) was heated at 100°C for 1 h with stirring. The reaction mixture was poured onto water and the product was
10 extracted with methylene chloride. After drying over magnesium sulfate the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was treated with ethanolic HCl/ ether to afford 8-Allyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride (Compound 40), m.p. $216-221^{\circ}\text{C}$.

15

EXAMPLE XXVIII

The following compounds were prepared essentially according to the procedures described in Examples I-V:

20

a) 2-(3-Methylphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 41), m.p. $118-121^{\circ}\text{C}$.

b) 2-(2-Thienyl)-8-carboisopropoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 42), m.p. $176-180^{\circ}\text{C}$.

25

c) 2-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 43), m.p. $210-212^{\circ}\text{C}$.

d) 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 44), m.p. $160-162^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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- e) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-7-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 45), m.p. 179-181°C.
- f) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-carbomethoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 46), m.p. 204-206°C.
- g) 2-(2-Fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 47), m.p. 215-217°C.
- h) 2-(5-Methyl-2-thienyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 48).
- i) 2-(3-Ethoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 49), m.p. 115-116°C.
- j) 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 50), m.p. 199-201°C.
- k) 2-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 51).
- l) 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclohept(g)-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-5H-pyrimidine (Compound 52), m.p. 176-177°C.
- m) 2-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 53), m.p. 239-243°C.
- n) 2-(3-Ethylphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 54), m.p. 140-141°C.
- o) 2-(3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 55), m.p. 289-290°C.
- p) 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 56), m.p. 148-150°C.
- q) 2-(2-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 57), m.p. 214-216°C.

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- r) 2-(2-Fluoro-5-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 58), m.p. 186-189°C.
- s) 2-(4-Bromo-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 59), m.p. 281-287°C.
- t) 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 60), m.p. 87-90°C.
- u) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 61), m.p. 215-217°C.
- v) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-carboisopropoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 62), m.p. 159-161°C.
- w) 2-(3-Aminophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 63), m.p. 256-258°C.
- x) 2-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 64), m.p. 189-191°C.
- y) 2-(4-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 65), m.p. 167-169°C.
- z) 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 66).

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EXAMPLE XXIX

The following compounds were prepared essentially according to the procedures described in Examples VI-XVII:

- 5 a) 1'-Benzyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine] (Compound 67), m.p. 101-103°C.
- 10 b) 1'-Benzyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine] (Compound 68), m.p. 138-139°C.
- c) 2'-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine] (Compound 69), m.p. 210-212°C.
- 15 d) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-methylamino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 70), m.p. 244-246°C.
- e) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-dimethylamino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 71), m.p. 157-160°C.
- 20 f) 1'-Benzyl-2-(2-thienyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'one] (Compound 72), m.p. 290-292°C.
- 25 g) 1'-Benzyl-2-(2-thienyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine] (Compound 73), m.p. 227-230°C.
- h) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(N,N-dimethylcarboxamido)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 74), m.p. 240-242°C.
- 30 i) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(N,N-dimethylaminomethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 75), m.p. 81-85°C.
- j) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(hydroxymethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 76), m.p. 174-177°C.
- 35 k) 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(acetyloxymethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine (Compound 77), m.p. 240-242°C.

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The invention and the manner and process of making and using it, are now described in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, to make and use the same. It is to be understood that the foregoing describes preferred embodiments of

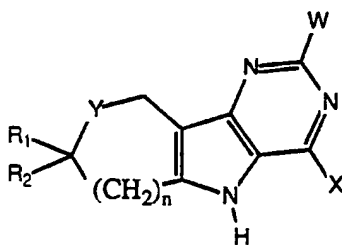
5 the present invention and that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention as set forth in the claims. To particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as invention, the following claims conclude this specification.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula:



- 5 and pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salts thereof
wherein:

n is 0, 1 or 2;

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

- 10 hydrogen or straight chain or branched lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

X is hydrogen or hydroxy;

- 15 W is

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl;

- 20 phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

- 25 Y is

N-R₃ where R₃ is

- 30 hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

- 35 aminoalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or mono or dialkyl aminoalkyl where each alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

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1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl);

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl) each of which is monosubstituted with halogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-COR₄ or -SO₂R₄ where R₄ is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenylalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenylalkoxy where the alkoxy is a straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

C=O, CR₆OR₅, CR₆COR₅, CR₆CO₂R₅, CR₆OCOR₅, and CR₅R₆, where R₅ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

CR₆CONR₇R₈ or CR₆(CH₂)_nNR₇R₈ where n is 0, 1, or 2, and R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and R₈ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or NR₇R₈ is morpholyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or N-alkyl piperazyl;

CR₆NR₉CO₂R₁₀ where R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, and

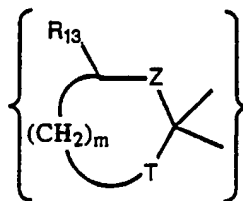
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R₉ and R₁₀ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

-CR₆C(OH)R₁₁R₁₂ where R₁₁ and R₁₂ are the same or different and represent straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, and R₆ is hydrogen, or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

a group of the formula:



where m is 0, 1, or 2

R₁₃ is

hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

Z is

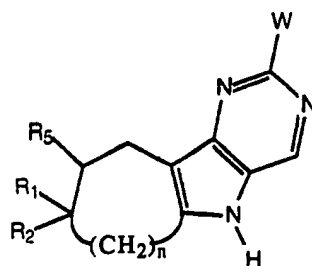
methylene, oxygen, NR₁₄ or CHCONR₁₄ where R₁₄ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

T is methylene or oxygen.

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2. A compound according to Claim 1 which is:



5 wherein:

n is 0, 1 or 2;

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

10 hydrogen or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

R₅ is

15 hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

W is

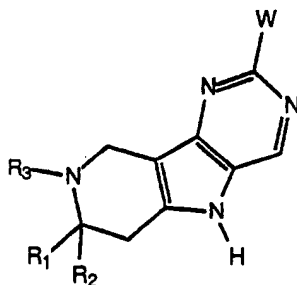
20 phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl; or

25 phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms.

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3. A compound according to Claim 1 which is:



5 where

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent

hydrogen or straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

W is

10 phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl; or

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

15

R₃ is

20 hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

25 aminoalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or mono or dialkyl aminoalkyl where each alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

30 1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl);

1-indanyl, 4-(thio)chromanyl, 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthyl) each of which is monosubstituted with halogen, straight or

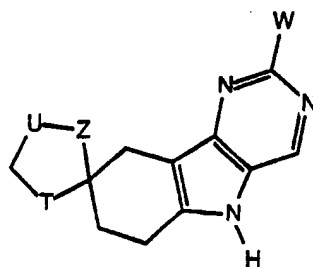
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branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms; or

- 5 -COR₄ or -SO₂R₄ where R₄ is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenylalkyl where the alkyl is a straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenylalkoxy where the alkoxy is a straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms.

10

4. A compound according to Claim 1 which is:



where

15 W is

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl;

20

phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, each of which may be mono or disubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, amino, mono or dialkylamino where each alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, or straight or branched chain lower alkoxy having 1-6 carbon atoms;

Z is

25

methylene, oxygen, NR₁₄ or CHCONR₁₄ where R₁₄ is hydrogen, straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, or phenylalkyl where the alkyl is straight or branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

30

T is methylene or oxygen; and

U is methylene or carbonyl.

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5. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is $-NR_3$, X is hydrogen, n is 1, and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
6. A compound according to Claim 5, wherein R_3 is benzyl or substituted benzyl.
7. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is $-NCOR_4$, X is hydrogen, n is 1, and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
8. A compound according to Claim 7, wherein R_4 is phenyl.
9. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is $-CR_5R_6$, X is hydrogen, n is 0 or 1, and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
10. A compound according to Claim 9, wherein R_5 is hydrogen and R_6 is branched chain lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms.
11. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is $-CHOCOR_5$, X is hydrogen, n is 0 or 1, and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
12. A compound according to Claim 11, wherein R_5 is ethyl.
13. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is $-C=O$, X is hydrogen, n is 1 and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
14. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is $-CH_2-$, X is hydrogen, n is 0 or 1 and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
15. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is 1,3-dioxolane, X is hydrogen, n is 1 and R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
16. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-phenyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
17. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

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18. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-cyclohept(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
19. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-8-methoxy-
5 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
20. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-8-benzyloxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 10 21. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-8-n-propyloxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
22. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 15 23. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
24. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-
20 cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
25. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(2-Thienyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 25 26. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8'-pyrrolidin-5'-one].
27. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-Phenyl-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine].
- 30 28. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-Phenyl-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine].
29. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-
35 5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine].
30. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3.2-d]-pyrimidine].

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31. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(2-Fluorophenyl)-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spir [furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine].
- 5 32. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine].
33. A compound according to claim 1, which is 5-Methyl-2'-phenyl-4,5,5',6',7',9'-hexahydro-spiro[furan-2,8'(3H)-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine].
- 10 34. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Methyl-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one].
- 15 35. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Methyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one].
- 20 36. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine].
37. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(3-Fluorophenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine].
- 25 38. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Methyl-2-thienyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one].
39. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Benzyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'-one].
- 30 40. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Benzoyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole.
41. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrano[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole.
- 35

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42. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Carboethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole.
- 5 43. A compound according to claim 1, which is 4-Chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
44. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Carboethoxy-4-chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-
10 d]-pyrrole.
45. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro- 8H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidin-8-one.
- 15 46. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Hydroxy-2-phenyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
47. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Benzyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole
20 monohydrochloride.
48. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Benzyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride.
25
49. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Benzyl-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride.
- 30 50. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride.
51. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Methyl-2-phenyl-
35 5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine].

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52. A compound according to claim 1, which is 4-Chloro-8-methyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride.
- 5 53. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-2'-phenyl-6',7',8',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'(5H)-indolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine].
54. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride.
- 10 55. A compound according to claim 1, which is 8-Allyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]-pyrimidino[4,5-d]-pyrrole monohydrochloride.
56. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Methylphenyl)-15 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
57. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(2-Thienyl)-8-carboisopropoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 20 58. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
59. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 25 60. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-7-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
61. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-30 carbomethoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
62. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(2-Fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 35 63. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(5-Methyl-2-thienyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

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64. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Ethoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
65. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-
5 cyclopent(g)-5H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
66. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3,4-Methylene-dioxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 10 67. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclohept(g)-pyrrolo[3,2-d]-5H-pyrimidine.
68. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 15 69. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Ethylphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
70. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-
20 phenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
71. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 25 72. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(2-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
73. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(2-Fluoro-5-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 30 74. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Bromo-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
75. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-
35 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
76. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

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77. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-carboisopropoxy-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 5 78. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Aminophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
79. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 10 80. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
81. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 15 82. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Benzyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine].
- 20 83. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Benzyl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine].
84. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2'-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)-5',6',7',9'-tetrahydro-spiro[(1,3)dioxolane-2,8'-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine].
- 25 85. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-methylamino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
86. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-dimethylamino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.
- 30 87. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Benzyl-2-(2-thienyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidin-5'one].
- 35 88. A compound according to claim 1, which is 1'-Benzyl-2-(2-thienyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-spiro[indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2',8-pyrrolidine].

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89. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(N,N-dimethylcarboxamido)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

5 90. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(N,N-dimethylaminomethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

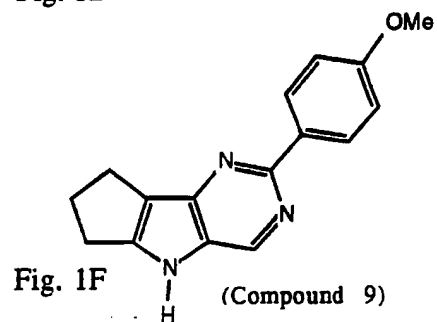
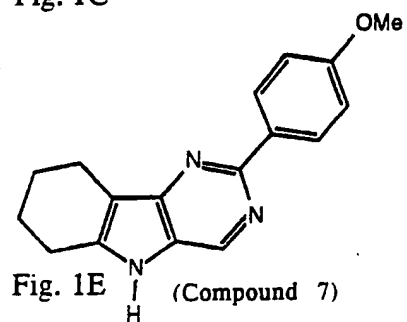
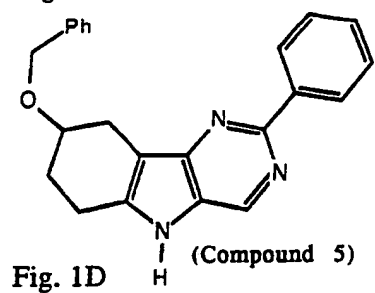
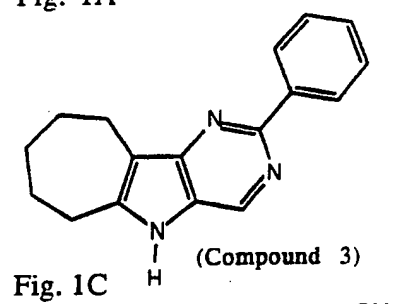
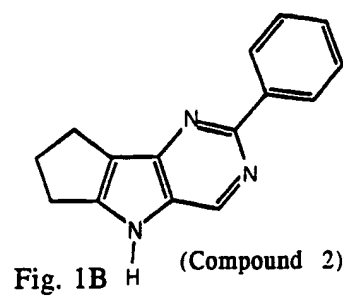
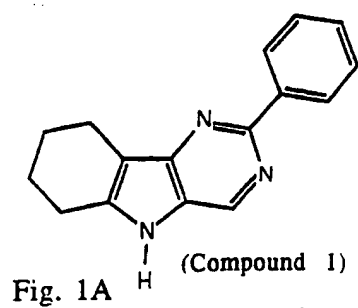
91. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(hydroxymethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

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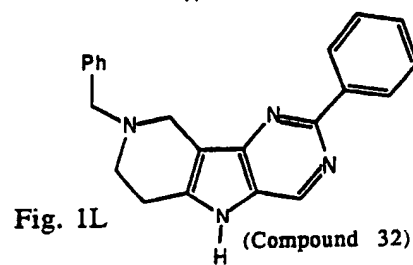
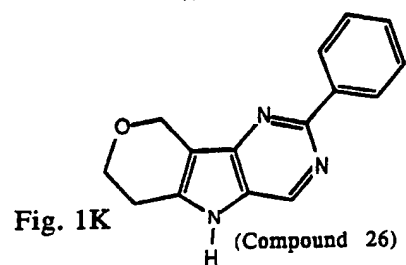
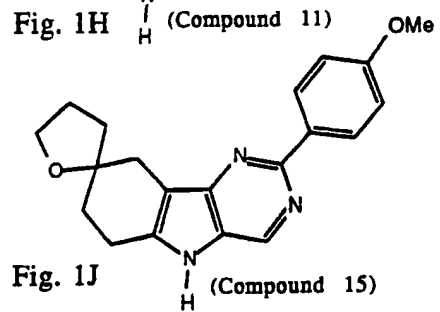
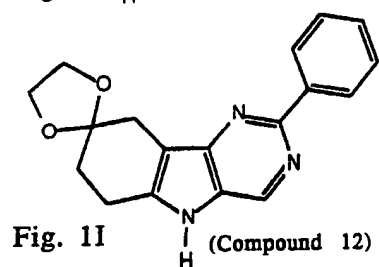
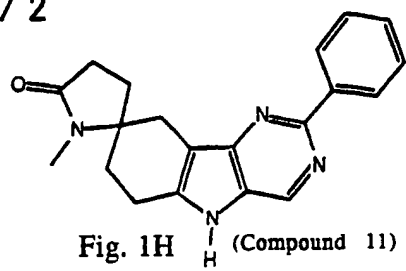
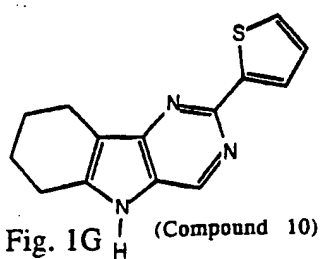
92. A compound according to claim 1, which is 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-8-(acetyloxymethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-indolo[3,2-d]-pyrimidine.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 91/07195

International Application No.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5	C07D471/14; A61K31/495;	C07D487/04; / C07D491/20; C07D487/20 //(C07D471/14/239:00, 221:00,209:00)
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	C07D ; A61K	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	EP,A,0 217 737 (SCHERING AG) 8 April 1987 see page 2, line 1 - 16; page 4, line 25 - page 5, line 4; claim 1 ---	1,2
A	EP,A,0 115 248 (SCHERING AG) 8 August 1984 see page 2, line 14 - line 25; claim 1 ---	1,2
A	& DE,A,3 246 932 (SCHERING AG) 20 June 1984 cited in the application ---	1,2
<p>⁹ Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
23 JANUARY 1992	05 FEB 1992	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	SEUFERT G.H. <i>Gerd Seufert</i>	

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 9107195
SA 52520**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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